

The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1871.

NUMBER 54.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNING AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

PROPRIETORS.
HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS.
C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO.
GEO. Y. KILSO, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One Year \$5.00
Six Months 3.00
Three Months 1.50
Single Copy .50

PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has long existed. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

BANKS.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY
Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

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G. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

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POETRY.

LOVE AND WAR.

He crossed the mountain-paths alone,
Quick-radiant as the tender morn;
He wooed me by the altar-stone,
Where all our vows were sworn.
I heard the lark sing round his nest;
I heard, from love's divine eclipse,
His breast was burning on my breast,
His lips upon my lips.
Full sweet and glorious were his words,
Like bells that ring with marriage gloe;
But War leaped out of hell, and stole
My lord from me.

Wild clariens shook the commonweal;
The legions of the land arose;
They swept like glancing streams of steel,
To smite the nation's foes.
I saw the hosts at early morn;
Wind westward in their bearded might;
I heard the glistening bugle-horn
Laugh at the drum's delight.
I held the stirrup for his foot,
The best in that bright company;
One word—one kiss—and then he flashed
Like light from me.

Came one at length with trembling pace,
And fearful speech, and wandering eye;
A thousand deaths were in his face,
And one poor victory.
Another and another came,
With mangled limb and bleeding breast;
Who blew new-kinded fires of fame
Of heroes gone to rest.
Then came the laureled legions home,
To lovers waiting wistfully:
But oh, dear Lord, he never came
To me—poor me!

I know not if I waked or slept
That weary, weary, woful night;
I only know I never wept—
My eyes were dry as light.
Yet in a trance I seemed to tread
The horrors of the battle-plain;
I found my hero cold and dead,
Above the conquered slain.
And then he seemed to be alive;
I clasped him—oh, how tenderly!
'Twas but his ghost that soothed my arms;
God pity me!

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

CALL FOR A SOUTHERN STATES CONVENTION.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, February 3, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local causes, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and organization may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY,

Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been adopted, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subscribed, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to-wit: One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitantly.

Most respectfully,
H. M. TURNER,
President Ga. State Convention,
Macon, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.

Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.

Delaware—Hon. Howard Day.

Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. James H. Harmon.

Georgia—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles Esq.

Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupree, Esq.

Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.

Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.

Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarborough.

North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.

South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cair, Hon. Jas. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardozo, Secretary of State.

Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq., Alfred E. Anderson, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.

Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Raby.

District of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

DARWINISM.

"We will now pass on," remarked the rural showman, "to behold the wisdom of Providence as displayed in the ring-tailed monkey." Mr. Darwin entreats our attention to the same inspiring theme. He does not, to be sure, deduce the wisdom of Providence from him. But he gives us in place of the fervor of religion the warmer personal interest of consanguinity in the subject of his researches. It may be humiliating to our vanity to be assured that the rubricated baboon which disports itself in its gilded bower in the menagerie is not only a kinsman, but the lineal and accurate representative of an older branch of the family, who is entitled to regard us with the same disgust which we commonly feel for him, by reason of our having lost those peculiarities of fingers and of tail which are unquestionably hereditary traits with him. But, as Mr. Darwin remarks, perhaps with a covert sarcasm upon the first chapter of Genesis, it is more creditable to be descended from an organic monkey than from a handful of inorganic dust. The misfortune of his position is that, as he does not attempt to account for the monkey or any other original form of life, we are driven back to the ultimate, and what Mr. Darwin considers the less flattering, hypothesis of the "inorganic dust," and obliged to submit to the additional humiliation of a pedigree derived through the graceful polyp and the patient oyster, if not through the humble turnip and the plebeian squash. It has always been considered ample evidence of relationship upon the stage to disclose a strawberry-mark upon the left arm. Certainly the existence of an aborted tail is as affecting and as conclusive a token.

Why Do They Marry?—Every new marriage engagement always has been, and always will be, a source not only of wonder, but admiration. "What could she see in her?" "What could he see in him?" But the world must have something to gossip about, and love and marriage are good wayside targets that every traveler must try this skill at them—it may be to result in a shot wide of the mark, but the amusement to the idler is all the same.

It seems to us just about as rational to undertake to fix a standard, beyond which birds shall not go in flying, as to fix one beyond which horses shall not go in trotting.

—The papers in Gees county, (Ill.), poor-house do not seem to like their situations. Three of them committed suicide within a period of three weeks.

HONE CIRCLE.

CARELESS OR CRUEL HUSBANDS—WHICH?

We are constantly in the receipt of letters from sore-hearted wives, stating domestic griefs and asking for advice, of which the following extract will give our readers some idea. The writer, after a few explanatory statements, says:

"I was a happy wife until about a month ago, when I invited a friend of mine—a widow—to spend a few weeks with me. She accepted the invitation, and since she came, my husband is constantly with her. In the evening they sing together, and in the day-time he takes her out horse-back riding. Now, I won't say that I am jealous, but it does make me feel bad to think that he is so easily won from my side. Please think this worthy of an answer, and tell me what is the best way to do."

This is a mild case, in comparison with the great majority which are submitted to us; but it will serve to point a moral which sadly needs pointing in these days. In this husband's neglect of his wife and devotion to the stranger, it is easy to see those germs of domestic discord which are so apt to blossom into family discord, and culminate in disruption and divorce. The question naturally arises, Why do husbands do such things? Do they perpetrate them from carelessness, or from cruelty? Without thought or with deliberate intention? Whatever the reason, the result is disastrous. It is downright cruel and wicked for a man thus to slight his wife and wound her feelings, and no husband can do it without reaping that retributive reward which inevitably avenges the violation of a Divine law: "Yet we say, Wherefore? Because the Lord hath been witness between thee and the wife of thy youth, against whom thou hast dealt treacherously; yet is she thy companion, and the wife of thy covenant. * * * Therefore, take heed to your spirit, and let none deal treacherously against the wife of his youth."

DO THE BIRDS FLY TOO FAST?

We observe that the managers of some of the Agricultural Societies still adhere to the doctrine that there is a moderate rate of speed—something like traveling half a mile in half a day—beyond which it is not desirable that horses should go. At the same time, these very men warmly commend to farmers the care and protection of birds. Swallows are especially favorites with them. Swallows devour innumerable destructive insects, and farmers are advised to cherish birds of this description as among their best friends and greatest benefactors.

Have these managers of Agricultural Societies considered that the utility of swallows and some other kinds of birds is dependent chiefly upon the swiftness of the flight? Might not these wisecracks, with equal show of reason, protest against birds flying so fast, as they now protest against the greatest possible rate of speed in horses?

When the Creator gave to man dominion over the beasts of the field, did He give that dominion with the design that man should improve these animals, or with the design that they should deteriorate under man's dominion?

If the Almighty intended the speed of the horse to be limited to that of the ox, why did he endow the horse with the capacity to travel faster than the ox? Do the pharisaical pretenders who proclaim their cant against too great speed in horses imagine, in their self-sufficiency and arrogance, that they could have performed the work of creation better? One would think so, from the way they talk.

It seems to us just about as rational to undertake to fix a standard, beyond which birds shall not go in flying, as to fix one beyond which horses shall not go in trotting.

—The papers in Gees county, (Ill.), poor-house do not seem to like their situations. Three of them committed suicide within a period of three weeks.

LAWS

—OF THE— STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

NO. 29.

AN ACT

To create the parish of Webster, and providing for the complete organization thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That a new parish in the State of Louisiana be and the same is hereby created out of the contiguous portions of the parishes of Bossier, Claiborne and Bienville, to be called and known as the parish of Webster.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That said parish of Webster shall be composed of all the territory of said three parishes composed of all the territory of said three parishes comprised with the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the State line dividing the State of Louisiana and the State of Arkansas where the stream known as Bayou Bodeau intersects or crosses said State line, thence running southerly along the eastern bank of said Bayou Bodeau to where it intersects township line between township twenty and township twenty-one, thence east on said township-line until it intersects range line between ten and eleven, thence south on said range line until it intersects township line between sixteen and seventeen, thence east crossing Lake Bisteneau and running on said township line till it intersects range line between eight and nine, thence north three miles, thence east until it intersects Black Lake, thence northerly along the western bank of said stream Black Lake to the confluence of the main eastern and western of said Black Lake stream, thence northerly and up said main western prong, known as Cow's Creek, to where said stream intersects the township line dividing townships nineteen and twenty, thence west along said township line to the half-way point between range lines dividing ranges seven and eight and the line dividing ranges eight and nine, thence due north three miles, thence due west to the range line dividing ranges eight and nine, thence due north on said range line to a point where said range line intersects the State line dividing the State of Louisiana and Arkansas, thence west along said State line to the point of beginning.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That until otherwise provided, said parish shall form a part of the eleventh judicial district, also of the senatorial district now composed of said three parishes from whose territory it is hereby created.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That said parish of Webster shall have and enjoy all the rights and powers conferred upon the other parishes of the State of Louisiana by the general laws of said State.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That until a new apportionment of representatives in the State of Louisiana, and until otherwise provided, the said parish of Webster shall be represented in common by the representatives of said three named parishes.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the seat of justice of the said parish of Webster shall be and remain in the town of Minden, in the said parish of Webster, and until otherwise provided the Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District shall hold regular jury terms of his court for said parish at said seat of justice, beginning on the second Monday of May and second Monday of November in each year.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That said parish of Webster shall be divided into six wards, as follows, to-wit: Ward number one (1), composed of all that portion of said parish west of Bayou Doreheat and north of the township line dividing township twenty and twenty-one; and ward number two (2), composed of all that portion of said parish situated west of Bayou Doreheat and north of said township

line dividing township twenty and twenty-one; and ward number three (3), composed of all that portion of said parish west of Bayou Doreheat situated between the township line dividing township twenty and twenty-one and the township line dividing townships seventeen and eighteen; and ward number four (4), composed of all that portion of said parish east of said Bayou Doreheat and Lake Bisteneau situated between the township line dividing townships twenty and twenty-one and the township line dividing townships seventeen and eighteen; and ward number five (5), composed of all that portion of said parish situated east of Lake Bisteneau and south of the township line dividing townships seventeen and eighteen; and ward number six (6), composed of all that portion of said parish situated west of Lake Bisteneau and south of the township line dividing townships seventeen and eighteen.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That within ten days after the act becomes a law, the Governor of the State shall appoint and commission for said parish of Webster, a parish judge, a clerk of the district court, a sheriff, a recorder, a coroner, and an assessor and collector of taxes; and for each ward in said parish a justice of the peace, a constable and one police juror, who shall be residents of said parish and said wards respectively, and shall possess the legal qualifications; that the officers, thus appointed and commissioned, shall forthwith qualify according to law and enter upon the discharge of their respective official duties, and shall continue in office until the election and qualification of their successors.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That the police jurors thus appointed shall meet at said seat of justice on the third Monday after their appointment, and organize as the police jury of said parish of Webster. They shall have the powers and observe all the duties conferred by general laws of the State on police juries. They shall make the necessary arrangements forthwith and without delay to provide the requisite public buildings, sites, lots, offices, seals, records, books and appurtenances for said parish and the offices thereof, and shall not cease from their labors until all the same shall have at least been provisionally acquired and provided, and for these purposes they shall have power to levy and cause to be collected a special tax.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That the police jury shall provide for the transfer from the respective offices of said three named parishes of all such original records, acts and documents as may affect the people, property or penning successions in the parish of Webster, and shall deliver the same to the appointed officers of said parish, who shall hold and preserve the same in their respective offices in said parish, and such transportation and delivery of such original records shall be paid for by the parish of Webster; provided, that no suit now pending in the courts of said parishes of Claiborne, Bossier and Bienville shall be removed to said parish of Webster unless by consent of all parties to said suit, and not then until all costs and fees in such case due the officers of the parish where the same shall be pending shall be fully paid; but all unsettled successions opened by death of decedent within the limits of said parish of Webster, and the major portion of whose property shall lie within said parish, shall be removed to the clerk's office of the court of the parish of Webster, where all subsequent proceedings shall be had; and provided, further that no judgment, lien, privilege or mortgage shall lose the effect of its inscription upon any property within said parish of Webster by this act, if legally inscribed in either of said parishes of Bossier, Claiborne or Bienville, in such manner as to bind such property at the date of its inscription, and which is void for no other legal cause, and the certificate of the proper officer of either of said parishes in which such property was situated prior to the passage of this act, shall be received in evidence in said parish.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	5 mos	1 yr
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$12	\$20
Two	7	12	15	20	35
Three	9	15	20	25	50
Four	12	20	25	35	70
Five	15	25	35	45	85
Six	20	35	45	60	100
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

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(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

The Louisianian.

Published Weekly.

Office 114 CARondelet Street,
New Orleans, La.

Wm. C. BROWN, Editor and Publisher.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.
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KENTUCKY—Dr. R. A. Green, Louis-
ville.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

SUNDAY JUNE 23, 1871.

Mr. Geo. E. Pains is our special
agent, and is authorized to solicit
subscriptions and receive payment
of bills.

RAILROAD PROSCRIPTION.

Friday's N. O. Bulletin has this
editorial paragraph:

"DEMAND OF COLORED PEOPLE TO
RIDE IN SLEEPING CARS."—"We learn
that a number of colored persons
have within the past few days ap-
plied at the office of the Jackson
Railroad for apartments in the sleep-
ing cars running in connection with
the trains of that company, and that
they met with a decided refusal.
These cars do not belong to the
company, but to private individuals
who pay a stipulated sum of
money for the right of putting them
on the road. Being private property,
the owners can let them to such
persons as they may choose to
select, and this attempt of negroes to
force themselves into the cars ap-
pears to be a concerted effort to
produce a disturbance and bring the
matter to a legal test. If negroes
are permitted to ride in sleeping cars,
white people will be forced, *volens
nolens*, to abandon the use of those
comfortable vehicles of transporta-
tion. We feel that the public gen-
erally will support and applaud the
course taken by the owners in this
matter."

We differ entirely with our neigh-
bor the Bulletin both as to its facts
and its philosophy. The facts first:
It is not true that any attempt has
been made by "negroes to force
themselves in the cars." As we are
parties concerned, we will state that
under the ordinary impulse to
secure the best accommodation for
our families we went quietly into
the office of the ticket agent and
bought four tickets to New York,
asking at the same time if we could
secure sleeping berths in the cars;
we were told we could, and a memo-
randum was made by the assistant
ticket agent of the engagement. But
when on the day of proposed de-
parture we went to have the berths
assigned for the two ladies and the
children who were to travel for
several hours, we found that for
some reason the contract on the
part of the ticket agent had to be
broken, and we were denied the
berths. When we asked the reason
of this refusal we were told that the
company reserved to itself the right
to refuse anyone who was objection-
able to the other passengers. We
enquired in higher quarters and
were requested to wait till two
o'clock for a final answer as to
whether we could get the berths or
not. At the appointed time we
received an answer in the negative.
Now all this was done in the
most circumpect, deliberate and
respectful manner, and even when
we were approached on our second
visit to the office by an individual
whose conduct seemed as offensive
to the agent as to ourselves, we
remembered the claims of peace
and dignity, transacted the business
we went in transit, and left the
office. This is a history of the case,
and if anything like forcing can be
found in it we will acknowledge the
Bulletin to be correct in its state-
ment.

We sought to secure what we
believed our rights, from persons
who we believed would concede
them. We sought them in a peace-
able way because we thought that
both State and national legislation
had guaranteed what we sought.
When refused what we conceived to
be our right we acted, without any
"concerted effort," as we thought
the claims of our manhood and the
interests of our people demanded.
While we are determined to bring
this matter before the courts, and
intend to do all we can to secure to
colored ladies the comforts for which

they are able to pay, we repudiate
the charge of the Bulletin that we
desire "to produce a disturbance."

If we are not very much mistaken
the Bulletin has greatly misrep-
resented the public when it says it
"will support and applaud" the
course of these car owners.

If at this late day, when colored
people sit with white people in the
cars, the senseless and irritating
distinction of preventing them from
sleeping in the cars is sanctioned by
companies, we are confident it will
not be tolerated long by the people.

We appeal to the same public to
which the Bulletin speaks, and ask
if any part of it has the right to
war upon women, even in delicate
situations, and children, and force
them to ride for seventy hours
without the opportunity of lying
down, simply because their husbands
and fathers are known to be colored?

DEMOCRACY DEMORALIZED.

The democratic party seems to
be destitute of a policy, utterly
without leadership, and at war with
itself as to what should be its prin-
ciples.

That division of it which seems
ready to accept the situation grows
larger in numbers every day, while
those who linger among the "Moles
and the bats" in their blind devotion
to departed glories curse them as
renegades, or denounce them as
spies. A third division of the party
is trying to accomplish the feat po-
litically impossible, of heating old
blood and cooling young brains.
This wing may be called the con-
servative democracy. They say the
liberal wing of the party, led by the
late Mr. Vallandigham, is going too
fast, and that the reactionary wing,
represented by John Forsyth, is
going too slow.

Political conservatives are much
like eclectic physicians: they choose
their remedies from different sys-
tems of practice in supreme con-
fidence in their own skill, but
virtually, eclectics of all kinds are
failures, for the reason that they
live upon other people's ideas. The
democracy had a chance to win had
it come back to the principles
of its youth and to the common
sense of its manhood, and at the
last national convention taken Chase
as the best man, and allowed him
to interpret its doctrines, it would
have been in power to-day. It did
not do this and its failure to do it
was the last step in the pathway of
dissolution as a party.

If there was ever a time in the
Party's history when wisdom, cour-
age, penetration, were called for, it
was at the New York Convention.
The failure of the great chiefs
to grasp the situation showed they
were no longer fit for leadership,
and the failure of the masses in that
party to remedy the evil of their
leaders' example afterwards, proves
they are not fit to follow.

We look therefore for continued
contention for the mastery of men
and the supremacy of opposing
ideas within the ranks of the demo-
cracy, and share but one anxiety
with our friends in our own party,
and that is that we have reached
the age when political imbecility
will not lead us to imitate democ-
racy.

THE COLORED JURORS.

It would seem that Counsel for
the defense in the late murder trial
of Earle and Garvey, challenged
every white juror on the panel, with
the hope that they could influence
more easily a jury made up entire-
ly of colored men. Had they suc-
ceeded in misleading these colored
men in a plain case of murder and
defeated an unqualified verdict of
guilty, we should have heard a uni-
versal howl about the failure of ne-
gro juries. We congratulate these
colored men on their fidelity to
their convictions as well as upon
their ability to break through the
meshes of sophistry so ingeniously
woven, and to detect the facts so skill-
fully perverted by the able Attorney
whose misfortune it was to stand
for a while between these criminals
and the gallows.

And we congratulate our race
that twelve of its representatives,
when placed in such a trying posi-
tion, stood between us and the un-
scrupulous partisans, who would
have scouted the possibility of our
being capable of conscientious con-
victions, had they given a different
verdict.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY is approach-
ing its closing exercises which be-
gin on the 26th of June, and con-
tinue till the evening of the 28th.
These exercises are to be opened by
an address from J. Sella Martin,
Esq., whose subject will be

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN EDUCATION
AND LABOR.

THE CONCERT.

On Thursday evening last, accord-
ing to announcement, Mr. A. P.
Williams' Grand Vocal and Instru-
mental Concert came off at the Me-
chanics' Institute. The hall was
crowded with the largest audience
we ever saw there on a similar occa-
sion. The entertainments were all
of the first order, and were very
pleasantly varied with an occasional
declamation or recitation.

Kelly's Juvenile Cornet Band
were in attendance and performed
their pieces with a correctness and
skillfulness which at once evidenced
the application of the youngsters and
the competency of their in-
structor.

The Gravier School Glee Club
more than fulfilled the sanguine ex-
pectations of their friends, they all
did remarkably well, and justly elicited
the approbation they received.
Among the most prominent, how-
ever, and those who were vocifer-
ously applauded and called back to
the stage, were Master Oscar Mont-
gomery, who sung "Paddle your
own canoe," and "How is that for
high," with a vim and self-possession
far beyond his years. Miss
Julia Johnson in "Surely the men
are to blame," and Miss Mary Sin-
gleton in "Come back to Erin."

Hon. J. Henri Burch sang "Be-
ware" with remarkable success, but
he unquestionably excelled himself
in the song "Ah! I have sigh'd to
rest me." The universal applause,
the shower of bouquets and the de-
mand for a repetition of the song,
were unmistakable indications of
the appreciation by the audience of
the merits of his performance.

Mr. A. P. Williams was as usual
up to the mark, and he discovered
the reception his rendering of
"Don't be angry with me darling,"
met with, by the presentation of
those beautiful bouquets and the
loud and continued calls for a sec-
ond singing of his song.

That accomplished amateur vi-
olinist, Mr. H. A. Corbin, too, was
there, and by skillful and masterly
accompaniments exhibited the pro-
ficiency he has attained in that
difficult art.
The declamation, "Spartans to
the Gladiators," delivered by Mr.
A. Lawrence Henderson and after-
wards by Mr. F. W. Liggins, was
under all the circumstances credit-
ably spoken. Both these young
aspirants deserve credit for their
"pursuit of knowledge under diffi-
culties," and we hope that ere long
they will be on the road to receiving
some substantial recognition of their
industry.

Though last in our mention we by
no means place in our estimate
of the exercises, Miss Amanda Per-
kins' recitation of the "Famine"
from Longfellow's Hiawatha. This
young lady seemed to throw her
whole soul in her performance and
by action and voice gave signs of
her familiarity with her subject.

On the whole, we have no word
but that of praise and commenda-
tion for all concerned in this concert
for the admirable manner in which
they discharged the duties in-
cumbent on them.

Among the host of gentlemen
present we noticed Lieut. Governor
Dunn, Judge Dibble, Senators
Pineback and Ingraham, Speaker
Carter, Representatives A. W. Faulk-
ner, F. C. Antoine, J. W. Quinn,
R. M. J. Kenner, E. Davis, Admin-
istrator Lewis and Police Commis-
sioner Raynal.

At the close of the concert, the
audience was treated to "Lagymyge"
in the shape of a fine dance, of
which they abundantly availed
themselves by "tripping the light
fantastic toe," till the small hours
of the morning, when they depart-
ed, highly delighted with their en-
tertainment.

The Citizens' Guard perpetrated
the following pun:

"Why is a contributed article to
the Citizens' Guard like a drunken
man? Because they both go to the
devil."

Our experience of the disposition
of "coopy" is that it goes to the
"foreman," and therefore we con-
clude that the *Guard* editor is run
by the editor and the devil; if this
be the case, "contributed articles"
not only reach his sooty majesty,
but editorials must be assigned to
the same low quarter.

The health of Governor War-
mouth demanding a prolonged relax-
ation from the burdens and cares
of his office, His Excellency left the
city yesterday for a few days.

Pic-nic.—The picnic to be given at
the Oakland Course by Mrs. Jas. Lewis,
and which was postponed on account
of the overflow, will take place out
there on Monday, July 1.

SECTIONAL INTERESTS.

In proportion as the fever heat of
excitation on the one side and
mortification on the other, in the
two opposing political parties sub-
sides, we all will approach the level
of a common interest, and must ac-
cept the suggestions of local suc-
cess.

We, on each side, fight earnestly
for the carrying out of the measures
we think will most effectually se-
cure the common weal, and the
nature of the case calls for extren-
ties. Somebody must win and some-
body must lose. As Republicans we
cherish a strong conviction that
if we are the losers it will be our
own fault, and if the democrats win
it will be by a "fluke"; for we have
the approval of Providence and the
sanctions of humanity on our side.

We have, we will not say two
phases of civilization, in opposing
phalanx, but certainly we have, as
parties, antagonistic views of na-
tional prosperity. We, as Republi-
cans, hold to the sacredness of
national unity—our enemies, to
States rights at any cost. We hold
to the citizenship of every prop-
erly qualified member of the Repub-
lic; our enemies believe in dis-
criminations. We consent to ac-
cept the results of that wisdom
which found it necessary to re-
model our institutions; our anta-
gonists hold that these institutions
were perfect from the start.

Now what can we do to settle
these points of controversy? In the
first place we can study them. Was
not our country a by-word among
the nations of the earth while it
trampled upon its own doctrine of
the natural equality of man? Did
we not cause one section of our
domain to languish amid agricul-
tural abundance and reach a point
of bankruptcy in the presence of
two billion five hundred million of
estimated capital in human flesh?
What is the case now? The question
answers itself. The land which was
perverted to the uses of slave labor,
now brings the owner more profit
in letting it by shares, than land,
slaves and capital invested, brought
under the old state of things.

In the next place we can manage
these points to our own advantage.
A simple acquiescence in the de-
crees of the Almighty, and proper
respect for a republican majority
will lead the whole Southern peo-
ple to the point of mutual under-
standing necessary to the protec-
tion of southern interests, in our in-
tercourse with the States as well as
in the national council.

After thus easily, and as we
think honestly, settling and manag-
ing these points of controversy, we
have but a step further to go: and
that is to reach a point of coun-
ciliation. There is but one illus-
tration in the history of civil wars
where the victors have abandoned
vengeance for leniency and made
concessions instead of exactions,
and that illustration is furnished by
the Republican party of the United
States. Is this not proof enough
that it is the welfare of the whole
people which brought and keeps
the Republican party in power?

In any event republican principles
must triumph because the teach-
ings of six years of freedom have
been such that no party can live an
hour that does not accept its car-
dinal doctrines, and if they are to
be accepted they had as well be ac-
cepted under the name of one party
as another.

PASSING STRANGE.—Of all the sin-
gular things that are occurring in
these singular times we hardly know
of one more inexplicable than the
general order by which the 2nd Division
of the Louisiana State Militia was
ordered out "for inspection at 8 o'clock"
on the night of June 23. The sable
goddess seemed to enter the combina-
tion and rendered the night so dark
that it was utterly impossible to dis-
tinguish the features of any one at the
shortest distance. The inspection
therefore was a dead failure.

Remember that the annual exer-
cises at Straight University commence
to-morrow. We hope that the
parents and friends of the children
will generally attend these exhibitions,
and especially would we desire to see
there more of our white friends than
usually lend their presence and their
patronage to our institutions.

SPECIAL.

The Louisiana Progressive Club
will hold a special meeting at their
rooms on Monday afternoon, June
26, at 8 o'clock. Gentlemen desir-
ing of becoming members should
make early application to the un-
derdesignated.

Wm. C. BROWN,
Secretary.

New Orleans, June 24, 1871.

The Citizens' Guard of June 21 says:

"The case of Weber vs. Billings,
for a writ of mandamus to compel
the Attorney General to proceed
against Billings, has been decided
by Judge Dibble against plaintiff.
The wonder is that Weber did not
foresee this and save himself the
litigation."

We were at a loss to discover
where the *Guard* got this informa-
tion from, and in our perplexity
a friend suggested that the city pa-
pers of June 20 had not reached the
corner of Customhouse and Ex-
change Alley, and some wag had
practised on the credulity of the
Guard merely to elicit the *Guard's*
opinion of the Judge of the Eighth
District Court. We extract the fol-
lowing decision of this case from
the *Republican* of June 20, and
italicize what the Judge really did:

"In the case of William Weber vs.
the Attorney General, ordering him
(the Attorney General) to show
cause why he should not institute
proceedings against A. E. Billings,
Recorder of the Fourth District,
under the intrusion act, Judge Dibil-
le made the mandamus peremptory,
at the same time remarking that he
did not agree with the Judge of the
Sixth District Court that Mr. Bil-
lings was not Recorder of the Fourth
District. In his opinion, he is the
de facto recorder, and as such his
acts are legal, while his right to
said office is under contest in the
courts, as if he was the recorder de
jure."

"We have just seen yesterday's
'Patriot' on the 'Union Progressive
Club' and will turn attention to it
next issue."

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Louisianian.
CARROLLTON, LA.,
JUNE 23, 1871.

Mr. Editor:

Permit me, through the columns
of your valuable periodical to an-
nounce the appreciation of an article
in your last Thursday's issue, headed
"STAND TO YOUR GUNS,"—in this com-
munity. The zeal that is used in
your arduous duty in the endeavor
to strengthen the republican party,
needs no comment; But I would
dare to assert that if all the republi-
can newspapers were engaged in a
similar duty, it would be a very easy
matter to defeat the approaching diffi-
culties which seem to be inevitable
—so detrimental to the interest
of the community in general. It
should be the duty of all lovers of
liberty to be engaged in harmoniz-
ing our party, without regard of
race, color or nationality; and those
who remember to have served in
the Union army during the great
struggle of 1861—62—63—64, cannot
forget that a black corps wear-
ing the United States uniform were
hailed with as much enthusiasm, and
was as acceptable an ally when
reinforcement was required, as any
white-American, German or Irish
brigade.

"STAND TO YOUR GUNS" will sub-
serve our interest as a people; and
never was there a greater necessity
for the use of the phrase than at this
present crisis. It embraces a true
meaning as to our necessities, and re-
quires immediate action. Now if
we mean not to disgracefully aban-
don our present form of govern-
ment (by dissension) in which
we have struggled so hard, and but
recently came in possession of—we
must unite and prepare ourselves
to evade the cunning schemes of the
democrats (the sole cause of dissen-
sion in our ranks,) and if the
sound of anticipated triumph is
heard from the democratic party
from afar, we, by strict adherence to
your wise suggestion will be found
when called upon, in a phalanx
"STANDING AT OUR GUNS" and ready
to discharge them as votes in the
ballot-box, our *voting* being the
"Regular Republican Ticket" for
1872.

Galveston, Texas,
June 21st, 1871.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback,
Manager Louisianian, New Orleans.

Dear Sir:
I have just received per morning's
mail, copies of your spicy and well
edited journal, "THE SEMI-WEEKLY
LOUISIANIAN." Conversant as I am
with the politics and people of your
State, having been, as you know,
a resident of La., some three years
before coming hither—five years
since—I know your paper supplies
a need long and seriously felt. In
the advocacy, by able colored men,
of the wants and wishes, the feelings
and attitudes of the mass of the Re-
publican party in your State, to-
wards their fellow-citizens and the
general government you are doing a
noble work. Imbued with the spirit
set forth in your "Prospectus," you
cannot fail of success. Commending
your efforts, your manly, generous

devotion to Republican principles,
you have my hearty God-speed.

Truly yours,
G. T. Ruby.

FASHION DEPARTMENT.
FASHION GOSSIP.

"BY MAX."

In our long and checkered career
as journalistic quill-driver, we have
filled, to the best of our ability, al-
most every department incident to
the profession, but after having more
or less experience in every branch
of journalism, we must give our
preference to the fashion depart-
ment. "Pour quoi?" you will ask.
Because there is the spice of variety
in this department, and, to more or
less extent, it embraces all the
others too.

Then, the recording of fashions
gives such a wide range for imagi-
nation. For who could possibly
give a description of one of the
tiny "nothings," called bonnets,
without, in imagination, seeing
the fair face of the wearer beneath
its imitation roses and its misty
lace. Who could behold one of the
beautiful costumes exhibited to a
fashion reporter without dreaming
of the fair form it is destined to
grace? Cold, indeed, and devoid
of imagination must the nature be
that would not grow enthusiastic
in describing the beautiful feathers,
flowers and costumes that decorate
the fairer portion of humanity.
But the ladies—God bless them—
always know "Max" is partial to the
sex, therefore we will change the
subject and talk about some late

COSTUMES.

A white muslin costume.—The
underskirt is trimmed with six ruf-
fles, an alternate white and pale
green lawn being the goods for the
ruffles. The upper skirt is a long
polonaise-forming the waist and
the overskirt, and is trimmed with
a green band and narrow pleated
ruffles on either edge of the band.
The polonaise is belted in at the
waist with belt of muslin. A white
chip hat trimmed with green ribbon
and white feather is worn with this
suit.

SILK COSTUME.

Overdress and corsage of sil-
ver gray silk. Corsage is cut heart
and trimmed with folds of the silk.
The sleeves are flowing and have
huffs at the top. The underskirt is
of lilac silk and perfectly plain. The
overskirt is looped with rosettes.
A gray straw hat trimmed with lilac
ribbon and roses.

MUSLIN COSTUME.

Was made of white muslin. The
underskirt of white muslin is trim-
med with three narrow flounces of
pink muslin with bias band as a
heading. The long polonaise forms
both overskirt and waist, and is
trimmed with a narrow pleated
ruffle on either edge of the bands.
The belt is of pink, with pink bow
behind. The neck of the polonaise
is cut with revers, and these are
lined with pink, and a narrow pink
ruffle edges the collar and revers.
Flowing sleeves. White straw hat
trimmed with pink ribbon and white
rose with leaves and buds.

A WHITE MUSLIN SUIT.

This suit is for a dinner dress,
and is made of white French mus-
lin and has two flounces. The
lower skirt is trimmed with three
flounces each bound with blue silk.
The overskirt is trimmed to match
the underskirt. Plain corsage trim-
med with blue silk and white lace.
Open sleeves trimmed to correspond.

SILK DRESS.

Dress of lilac silk, trimmed with
puflings of a darker shade. Over-
skirt trimmed with puflings and
and fringe. Basque waist with
illusion at the throat. The Basque
is also trimmed with fringe and
puflings as is also the open sleeves.
The overskirt is looped at the sides
with bows of ribbons.

LAWN DRESS.

Dress of lilac lawn with a lace
pattern stamped on it. The under-
skirt is trimmed with one flounce
with a band above it, the overskirt
the same.

Plain waist heart shaped at the
neck-open sleeves. A white chip
hat trimmed with lilac ribbon and
white feathers.

For the neck we notice pretty
rosettes of lace, made in every con-
ceivable shape. Another very pretty
adornment for the neck is a piece
of lawn lined with any pretty color
of silk. It is laid in folds around
the neck and tied in sailor's knot in
front; these are very pretty and
decidedly new.

THE INDIANS.

We give below part of an elo-
quent address on our aboriginal
tribes by that silver tongued orator,
Wendell Phillips delivered in New
York at the request of the friends
mutually of the Negro and the
Indian Mr. Phillips said:

"The Indian Chiefs of the Arapa-
hoe, Cheyenne, and Wichita tribes
who recently visited Washington
by invitation of the President, have
also had very cordial public wel-
comes in this city, and in Boston.
A very large and enthusiastic public
meeting was held in Tremont
temple, Boston, on Tuesday evening,
the 6th inst., to listen to addresses
by the Indian chiefs; Wendell Phil-
lips, and others. Gov. Claflin pre-
sided, and made a brief address of
welcome, followed by Mayor Gas-
ton, Hon. E. S. Tobey, of the Indi-
an Commission, Mr. Vincent Col-
lier, and others. We present, as fully
as our space will permit, from the
Advertiser's report, sketches of the
addresses by Mr. Phillips, and the
Indians:

ADDRESS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Ladies and Gentlemen, and Mr.
Chairman: The extremes of the
earth meet on this platform to-night.
Here we are; the fruit of two or
three thousand years of civilization.
All that art and letters and religion
could do for us we have inherited.
We harness the steam; we send the
lightning on errands; we subjugate
nature. More than that, we have
learned the omnipotence, the abso-
lute omnipotence of order. We
know what patient, persevering ef-
fort, generation after generation,
marrying the ages together, can ac-
complish. We are educated by a
thousand years into the conscious-
ness of the sacredness of law.

These are very great powers. Now
we stand side by side to-night with
the rude tenants of the forest; men
with few ideas, scanty traditions,
rude art. They come to us with
only three elements of humanity.
One is the indestructible sense of
right and justice, which we never
found a race so demoralized that
they did not possess it. In this
case these are added to an eloquence
to assert their rights, and a cour-
age to defend them, which place
the Indian side by side with the
Saxon and Greek. No race ever
outrid him. There is a class of
men in our country who gather up
the tradition of Indian violence
from Massachusetts Bay back to
Colorado, and try to fire the best
with revenge. Why, fellow-citizens,
if from Phillip of Pokanoket
down to Black Kettle on the In-
dian plains and prairies, the Indians
had not resisted us inch by inch for
every acre of land that we stole
from him, I should be ashamed of
the soil that fed him and the sun
that looked down upon him. What
is to give our children counsel?
This same climate and this same
sun. In our race in the next ten
hundred years to run out into cor-
vices, into pigmy thoughts into
standing coward and at bay? No.
The Indian who taught us what
this American continent can make
of manhood has written that record
in a resistance that neither the om-
nipotence of civilization nor the
overwhelming numbers of hor-
dillions of people could ever reduce
into yielding to us tamely. I thank
him. I am only proud of my coun-
try as a continent, because the man
that preceded us was no race to
yield up tamely their rights. He
should be ashamed to be the suc-
cessors of some of the rouses that
go out in history. Why, you know,
fellow-citizens, that the darkest page
in human record is the contact between
civilization and the aborigines. The
contact of civilization with barbarism
is the scandal of history. The civil-
ized man approaches his victim, he
moralizes him with him, crushes him
under his feet. And if we were to
measure the justice or the merit of civi-
lization by the fringe which comes in
contact with barbarism, as we advance
we should have to cover our faces and
put our hands upon our lips, for it
is a record of infamy from the earliest
stage which history has recorded down
to the present time; and the only
and the brightest spot in that
history of our history is that the In-
dian, with all his art, with all
his wonderful superiority, with all
the omnipotence of his warlike in-
clinery, with his overwhelming
numbers, has never yet met the In-
dian and frightened him where:

LAWYERS.

They told
me every day
of property of
I never drew
in an article
never had an
trifling partic-
two years." I
man to the
Minnesota, Bi-
years at the
and within its
type of some
neighbors. I
day. Said he
foot and in the
square mile of
every Indian
have watched
years. Some
and some of
they are our
same vices; but
that has occu-
years of my re-
Indian and the
government ha-
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Saturday, Ju
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Yesterday's
fined to 500 b
closed as follow

Low Ordinary.
Ordinary.
Good Ordinary.
Low Middling.
Middling.
Good Middling.
Strict Middling.
SUGARS.
No receipts to-
Good Fair 24 in
Yellow Clarified
Fair 24 in
Fully fair.
MOLASSES.
Received to-day
Rebottled, planter
Rebottled, planter
TORACOS.
The demand to-
paid are sold to
Low 9 in
Medium 10 in
Good last
Fine last.
FLOUR.
The market is
sales to-day are
Superior
Double extra
Triple extra
Good Extra
Choice Extra
Good Family

Low Ordinary.
Ordinary.
Good Ordinary.
Low Middling.
Middling.
Good Middling.
Strict Middling.
SUGARS.
No receipts to-
Good Fair 24 in
Yellow Clarified
Fair 24 in

the French, nor the Scotch, can show a prouder record. And instead of searing it over with infamy and illustrated epithets, the future will recognize it as a glorious record of a race that never melted out and never died away but stood up man, fully man by man, foot by foot, and fought it out for the land God gave him, against the world, which seemed to be poured out over him. I love the Indian, because there is something in the soil and climate that made him, that is fated in the thousand years that are coming to mould us, and I hope we shall always produce heroes as persistent as Philip and Moketavata, the Philip Sidney of the prairies.

Now one word more. Do you know the history of a single aboriginal race, brought in contact with a great civilized wave, that has been a better? Can you show me a finer record on any continent than the barbarians of India met Alexander of Macedon, and the Macedonian king hurled in their faces the same reproach that the press of America does at the Indian. "You defend yourselves savagely!" the haughty chief replied. "If you knew how sweet freedom was, you would defend it even with axes!" That is what the Indian says to us. No matter what be the massacre; no matter what be the weapon; no matter what be the ruthlessness with which I assert my right against your uncounted millions. If you knew how sacred justice was and how sweet liberty, you'd recognize that I was right in defending it even with these stern methods. But still there is another word to be said. Every fair-minded man that approaches the Indians comes back with the testimony. Every gentle heart, be it in the bosom of man or woman, every fair-minded man, be he soldier or citizen, comes back with the same record. The ordinary ruffian paints him black; he has to in order to excuse himself. But ask Jessie Fremont, after her years of residence with no man within reach but an Indian; in her lonely home, where the general left her week after week and month, after month, and nothing but women under the roof!

"They told me," said she, "to lock every door, to leave no article of property outside my walls. I never drew a lock; I never braced in an article from the lawn, and I never had an unkind word, nor the trifling article stolen in that whole year." You go from the woman to the Episcopal bishop of Minnesota, Bishop Whipple, twelve years at the head of that diocese, and within its girth the representative of some of these tribes and their neighbors. I was his guest for a day. Said he: "I have traveled on foot and in the saddle over every square mile of my diocese. I know every Indian settlement in it. I have watched them for a dozen years. Some of them will drink and some of them will steal, and they are our race, for they have the same vices; but in every difficulty that has occurred in this twelve years of my residence between the Indian and the government, the government has been always wrong, and the Indian has been always right." But he was a Christian priest—perhaps judged from a sentimental point of view.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE. Saturday, June 24—11:30 A. M. Cottons.—The market continues dull and depressed. We noticed one or two parties looking around, but the demand is very limited, and nothing of any movement has been done. A list of Strict Good Ordinary was offered at 16c.

Yesterday's operations were confined to 500 bales and the market closed as follows:

	Average	Exchange
	Price	Rate
Low Ordinary	16	14
Ordinary	16	14
Good Ordinary	16	14
Good Middling	16	14
Strict Middling	16	14
Good Middling	16	14

SUGAR.—No receipts to-day. Good Fair, 10c; Yellow Clarified, 12c; Fair, 10c; Fully Fair, 10c; White, 13c.

MOLASSES.—Received to-day 12 bbls. Reboiled, plantation, 20c; 30c; Reboiled, refinery, 30c; 30c.

TORRICO.—The demand has been active, and prices are said to be fair. Low leaf, 6c; Medium leaf, 7c; Good leaf, 8c; Fine leaf, 9c.

COFFEE.—The market is very dull, and the sales to-day are confined to 2200 bbls. Superior, 54c; Double extra, 60c; Good extra, 62c; Choice extra, 65c; Good Trade extra, 65c and 60c.

CORN.—In light supply, mod. demand. Red, Yellow mixed, 71c; Choice Yellow, 71c; Mixed, 71c; White, 71c; Choice White, in Dandies, 71c; St. Charles county White, 71c; Mixed, in poor order, 71c.

OATS.—In light supply, fair demand. St. Louis, 61c; Galena, 61c.

WHEAT.—In light supply and fair demand. St. Louis, 100c; Galena, 100c.

RYE.—In light supply, fair demand. St. Louis, 100c; Galena, 100c.

BARLEY.—In light supply, fair demand. St. Louis, 100c; Galena, 100c.

WHEAT.—In light supply, fair demand. St. Louis, 100c; Galena, 100c.

RYE.—In light supply, fair demand. St. Louis, 100c; Galena, 100c.

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BARLEY.—In light supply, fair demand. St. Louis, 100c; Galena, 100c.

WHEAT.—In light supply, fair demand. St. Louis, 100c; Galena, 100c.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, etc. That this act shall not release the people of the parish of Webster from their liability for arrearsages for State or parish, or other legal taxes due by them and heretofore assessed, and tax collectors of the parishes of Bossier, Claiborne and Bienville shall have the power to collect, for the benefit of said three parishes respectively, all such arrearsages of legally assessed and unpaid back taxes as may be due within the limits of the parish of Webster, which heretofore belonged to said parishes respectively, and shall be authorized to act in the collection of such arrearsages, as though this act had never been passed; and tax collectors shall also in like manner collect the State and parish licenses for the year eighteen hundred and seventy, but said collectors shall pay into the parish treasury of the parish of Webster the full amount of said licenses and taxes of eighteen hundred and seventy, less their commissions, collected by them respectively from persons or property within the limits of the parish of Webster; provided, that this right thus to collect shall cease after the expiration of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, etc. That the police jury of the parish of Webster shall, at their first session, elect a responsible person as parish treasurer of said parish; said treasurer shall qualify and give bond as required by law; he shall at once thereafter apply to the proper State authorities and to the parish treasurers of the parishes of Bossier, Claiborne and Bienville, and it shall be the duty to pay over to him all the public school funds and other funds which may be due by the State or either of said parishes to the people of the parish of Webster; and his receipt for said payment shall be a competent voucher in favor of the party paying for amount so paid.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, etc. That in order to prevent any interruption or suspension of the affairs, public or private, of the people residing within the limits of the parish of Webster, until the complete organization of said parish by the appointment or election and qualification of the officers thereof, and their entrance upon their official duties, all proceedings shall be had, all acts passed, all suits instituted and decrees rendered, and all things whatsoever done in all respects, as heretofore and prior to the passage of this act, in either of said parishes of Bossier, Claiborne and Bienville, as may be proper and legal under existing law; and that said parishes shall not lose their authority or jurisdiction over the people or property of the portions of said parish of Webster shall be fully organized, as heretofore provided for, and from and after that time their powers shall forever cease throughout the limits of said parish of Webster.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, etc. That the Secretary of State shall transmit to the parish judge of the parish of Webster, an authentic copy of this act, and it shall be the duty of the parish judge of said parish to cause the same to be inscribed upon the records of his office, and to place said copy on file therein.

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, etc. That this act shall take effect from, and after its passage and all laws or parts of laws, contrary to the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 22, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVER, Secretary of State.

AN ACT

Granting an appropriation of money to remove the obstructions from the Amite river as high up as the Governor's Bluff, the Bayou Manchac to Hampton's Ferry, the Tickfaw river to Lorin Chapman's, the Blood river to Duncan's Bluff, and the Natchitoches river to Springfield.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That Charles Selassie, Denis Bowman, Sr., E. D. Cooper, James Penn and William A. Davidson be and they are hereby appointed commissioners for, and to examine, receive and

report, the work to be done on the Amite river contemplated by this act; that William S. Round, Marcus T. Carter, John Setton and James H. Bailey be and they are hereby appointed commissioners for the work to be done on the Tickfaw, Blood and Natchitoches rivers contemplated in this bill. A majority of each board shall be sufficient to transact the business they are appointed for by this act.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc. That the sum of fifty-three thousand five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to remove the obstructions from the Amite river as high up as Governor's Bluff; the Bayou Manchac as high up as one mile above Hampton's Ferry; from the Tickfaw river as high up as Lorin Chapman's; from the Blood river as high up as Duncan's Bluff; and from the Natchitoches river as high up as Springfield.

(CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT NUMBER.)

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

32..... Royal street..... 32

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.

Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

NEW YORK,

Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

OF

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.

Long Combs.

Twist Combs.

Fine Tooth Combs,

[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]

Pocket Combs.

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ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

OF

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS.

(MADE UNDER PATENT.)

The sale of any Combination Side Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

Rubber Clothing

COMPANY.

Manufacturers, Importers

and Jobbers,

Rubber Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

BEETING, PACKING & HOSE,

ENAMELED CLOTH,

PIANO COVERS,

BALL TOYS, &c.,

363 BROADWAY, COR. FRANKLIN ST., N. Y.

82 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

607 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

F. M. SHEPPARD, PRES.

J. A. MINOTT, SEC'Y.

CARPET WAREHOUSE

17..... CHARTRES STREET..... 17

A BROSSEAU & CO., Importers and Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, offer at low prices:

CARPETING,

FLOOR OIL CLOTH,

MATTING.

Curtain and Upholsterers' Material,

Window Shades, Table Covers, Hair

Cloths, Lace Curtains, Cornices, etc.

Stagg & O'Neil

PATENT ATTORNEYS

AND

DEALER IN ALL THE

NEWEST

and most Useful Patents of

the age.

We beg to call public attention to the fact that we are now prepared to fill orders for the latest novelties in the line of patented goods, and are constantly adding to our large stock, such articles of real merit as the inventive spirit of the age produces, and the progressive temper of the times demands. The Southern Country especially, needs these labor-saving inventions; to our friends in the country, extend an invitation to call and examine our stock of HOUSEHOLD AND FARM UTENSILS.

Inventors can obtain information through our Agency, of the course to be pursued in obtaining patents, the modes of procuring the PATENT OFFICE, Government fees, &c., &c.

Applications made, and Patents filed, speedily and effectively through our office, AND AT LESS COST TO THE INVENTOR, than personal application at Washington. For circular address.

STAGG & O'NEILL,

180 Canal Street,

New Orleans.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. R. LEHDE & BROS.,

GROCERS

No. 79, 81 & 83.

Baronne Street, Corner of Union Street

New Orleans.

Always on hand a choice selection of fresh GROCERIES, fine WINES and LIQUORS.

Family and Country Orders Solicited.

No. 49 3mo.

\$70 Every Week!

MADE EASY,

BY

Lady Agents.

We want Smart and Energetic Agents to introduce our popular and justly celebrated inventions, in every Village, Town and City in the World.

Indispensable to Every Household;

They are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by Ladies, Physicians and Ministers, and are now a GREAT FAVORITE with them.

Every Family will Purchase One or more of them. Something that their merits are apparent at a GLANCE.

DRUGGIST,

MILLINERS

DRESSMAKERS,

And all who keep FANCY STORES, will find our excellent articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, gives perfect satisfaction and netting.

Small Portfolios

to all Dealers and Agents.

Country Rights Free

to all who desire engaging in an Honorable, Respectable and Profitable Business, at the same time doing good to their companions in life. Sample \$2.00, sent free by mail on receipt of price. SEND FOR WHOLESALE CIRCULAR, ADDRESS,

Victoria Manufacturing Co

17 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & Co.,

STATIONERS,

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60 Camp Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

A. Simon's.

COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,

STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.,

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All the large Northern and Western dailies.

More than one hundred and sixty different publications received and sold.

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ALBERT EYRICH,

Bookseller and Stationer

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New Orleans, La.

CARPENTERS, FURNITURE, &c

JULIUS P. BROWN.

HOUSE CARPENTER

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Jobbing. Attended to Punctually.

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Carpenter and Builder.

237..... JULIA STREET..... 237

NEW ORLEANS.

All orders left at the shop will be promptly attended to.

The Mitchell & Ramellberg Furniture Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL

WIDERS OF

FURNITURE,

Matresses, Looking Glasses, &c.,

103 and 105 Camp Street, corner Poydras,

Moreau Building,

New Orleans.

G. CASENAVE.

UNDERTAKER

88 Bourbon Street

NEW ORLEANS.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

PARTIES

WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASELMAN

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Many plants in different countries furnish useful substitutes for soap to the natives, when there are no conveniences or materials for manufacturing ordinary soap. Examples of these are the Soapworts (*Sapindus*), so called from furnishing, either in the pulp of the fruit or in the root or bark, a vegetable principle called saponine. Thus the Hindus use the pulp of the fruit of *Sapindus delavayi* for washing the hair, silk, etc. The aril which surrounds the seed of a South American species is used as a soap. The fresh bark of the root of *Mountain polythia*, called "yalho," pounded and moulded into balls, is used by the Peruvians in place of soap. The *Caecum Naturalis*, from which our account is taken, also states that the bruised leaves of the European *Sapindaria officinalis* forms a lather which much resembles that of soap, and is similarly useful in removing grease spots. The bark of *Quilada saponaria*, of Central America, answers the same purpose, and is used as a detergent by wool-dyers. It has been even imported largely into France, Belgium, etc., and sold in the shop as a cheap substitute for soap.

As will be remembered, Japan was first opened to Christian missions and foreign trade by Commodore Perry's expedition. Another of a similar kind is soon to leave China for Corea commanded by Admiral Rogers of the U. S. Navy. Corea alone along that coast remains closed to foreign commerce. A letter has been sent to its king through the Chinese authorities, announcing the projected expedition and its thoroughly pacific character. Of that nation our churches must soon make a new mission field. If governments and navies open the way, can they safely delay to enter?

The account of the session of the French Academy of Sciences for the third of April is printed in the first time since the investment of Paris, as reports *Nature*. Prof. Simon Newcomb, our eminent astronomer at Washington, was present at the sitting, and read a communication on the perturbations in the motion of the moon, owing to the attraction of the planets. The American astronomer proposes to solve this great question by a new method. The problem is to be solved by one hundred and fifty different equations. M. Newcomb admits that it is quite impossible to solve it without some startling simplifications. The present communication is to show the Institute the way through which the author hopes to realize these simplifications. It is not the final work, which, if it is successful, will prove that M. Newcomb has made a great analytical discovery. But in such a matter *experience passe science*.

A new principle of boiler construction has been introduced by Mr. Alfred Smee, contrived for the purpose of heating hot-houses, etc. The peculiarity consists in the use of only one pipe for the flow and return of water, instead of two, as is usually the case. Mr. Smee finds that the difference in specific gravity between the hot and cold water is quite sufficient to keep the two currents perfectly distinct, and to maintain for any length of time a free circulation at a uniform temperature. The principle is, of course, precisely the same as that of the polar and equatorial ocean currents.

Dr. Black read a paper before the Anthropological Institute, of which Sir John Lubbock is president, showing that the languages spoken throughout the southern portion of Australia were widely opposed to Polynesian tongues, and should be classified with the Dravidian or South Indian languages. From the linguistic point of view, he thinks that the Australian native was, probably, mainly a degenerate offshoot of the South Indian race. From a comparison of the religious customs of the past with those of the present time, he also thinks that these people had fallen from a higher civilization. This seems to be borne out, according to the report in *Nature*, by a consideration of the artificial nature of their weapons, their knowledge of the art of spinning and the peculiar system of castles existing among them, etc.

A Prussian sea-captain in San Francisco healed the hurts of his outraged feelings by taking a fatal dose of strychnine. His wife had gone off with another skipper.

FUN AND PUN.

BUTTER'S MEDICINE.

Butter was a lawyer, of Lincoln county, Maine. Once upon a time Butter took the steamer at Portland en route for Boston. "I won't say that the steamer was the 'State of Maine,'" nor that the season was in the summer of 1860, because people might then look back and hunt up my steward, and demand of him if he had a medical diploma. But Butter told me the story himself; and as Butter was there, and as Butter is truthful, the same may be relied upon.

The steamer had cleared the capes and the islands, and was well out at sea, when Butter, accompanied by three legal friends, approached the steward, in his retired apartment, for the purpose, if possible, of obtaining something stimulating and exhilarating in the shape of beverage. The Prohibitory Law was stringent, and its officers were vigilant. But Butter was hopeful.

"Steward! Steward!" he groaned, pressing his hands upon his diaphragm, and exhibiting signs of pain, "can you not let me have a drop of brandy? I am suffering."

"Ah—yah! Is dat you, Mister Butter?" The steward had seen him before.

"Yes—and I'm in a bad way, too, Steward. I think it must have been the lobster salad we eat at the Preble House for supper. My friends here are taken in the same way. A drop of brandy would relieve us."

"But—bress yer souls! I can't sell brandy for a beverage. It's agin the law. The Cap'n won't allow it."

"Ah—well—if dat's de case, I'll see what I can do."

And presently the Steward summoned the party to his room, and set before them a black bottle and four small glasses. The adventurers indulged.

"And now, Steward," demanded Butter, when he had smacked his lips and wiped his moustache, "what's to pay?"

"It'll be jest four dollars and forty cents, gentlemen."

"Four dollars and—Bah! you are joking." "No, Mister Butter, I mean jest' zactly what say. I charge you ten cents apiece for de medicine, and one dollar for de Physicians' fee."

Butter paid the bill, but concluded that his next medical practitioner should be consulted in Boston.

ANECDOTE OF BURKE.

Our fathers, in the troublous days of the Revolution, had no warmer true friend than was Edmund Burke, the British statesman before whose eloquent thunder the proudest magnates quailed. On April 19, 1774, he delivered in Parliament his celebrated speech against the unjust taxation of the American Colonies. He had already, by his scathing reviews of the East India affairs, become the acknowledged champion of Right against Tyranny; and the ire of the royal favorites was raised against him. On March 23d, 1775, he delivered another powerful and eloquent speech in behalf of the Americans, wherein he handled the policy of the government rather severely; nor had he spared the king. Upon taking his seat on this occasion one of his Majesty's ministers of finance arose to take him to task for having cast contempt upon the king, fancying, no doubt, that if he could divert the attention of the Commons from the administration to the monarch, he might break the force of Burke's strong philippics. Burke listened until the gentleman had concluded, and then addressing the Speaker in a very quiet and subdued manner, as though the opposition he had called up was of but slight consequence, he said—

"Sir, the honorable gentleman has exhibited much ardor, though but very little discrimination. He should know that, however I may reverence the King, I am not at all inclined to extend that reverence to his ministers. I may honor his Majesty; but, sir, I can see no possible reason for honoring a glance at the treasury bench his Majesty's man-servant, his maid-servant, nor his ox (a particular glance at his opponent) nor his ass!"

It is needless to add that the venturesome defender of royalty instantly subsided behind his tingling ears.

Cold Springs.—A city exquisite having become agriculturally ambitious, went in search of a farm, and finding one for sale, began to bargain for it. The seller mentioned, as one of the farm's recommendations, that it had a very cold spring on it. "Ah—aw," said the fox, "I won't take it then, for I've heard, that a cold spring ruined the crops last year, and I don't want a place with such a drawback as that."

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL.

WALTHAM WATCH

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
2,928,000 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF MACHINERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stands up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do duty all the time, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch will fulfill all these requirements. I would once a day, it will faithfully tell you a hundred and twenty million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Springs, 9 jewels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

ALI, GENUINE WALTHAM.

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS. THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a Hundred Thousand Dollars, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, etc., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE.

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a trifling expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, or require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches, IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES,..... \$18

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We have prepared an

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Write for it as follows:

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No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

Return the Money.

We have sent out over One Thousand of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

We have no Agents, and our prices are the same to all. A hundred of them are sent out every week. Write for it and it will cost you no more than you have lived in New York. All orders are returned in five days.

Special Notice.—We do not sell

Waltham Watches in any imitation, gilt, plated, or filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND US A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL.

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ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis, the Steamer KATIE, J. M. WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 24; SATURDAY, June 24; SATURDAY, July 8;

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.

A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street.

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen.

CAIRO.

St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets.

FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO and the Bends.—The line passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

OLIVE BRANCH, McCORD, Master.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad, also to St. Louis.

Through tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. State Rooms secured at General Office, 104 Common Street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street.

JOHN N. BOFFINGER, President, Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

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MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends.

The steamers of this line will leave as follows at 5 P. M.

HENRY C. YEAGER, VANHOOK, MAS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

JAMES B. HOWARD, B. R. PERLAM.

Monday, June 26. [Master]

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to all points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland Rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be seen and state rooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER, Agents, 135 Gravier Street.

JOHN F. BAKER, President, Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of

JAS. T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

AND

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WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers.

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.

VIKSBURG AND BENDS.

FOR VIKSBURG, DAVIS Bend

Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

GREENVILLE, ARK. VICTORY, Sunny Side, Egg's Point, Barnard, Grand Lake, Leo, Maryland, Carolina, Blucher's Point, Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings.

The new and magnificent steamer

W. S. PIKE,

J. J. Brown, Master.

(In place of steamer Victory.)

Will leave as above, and will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Texas and Tallahassee rivers, and will call at New Orleans.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JNO. JANNEY, Agent, 150 Common Street.

BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Green Bay. The Railroad semi-weekly passenger

get packets

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GRANTHOPE, Master, JAMES McELROY, Clerk.

Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

E. O. McLAUGHLIN, 11 Conti street.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph.

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD, General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870.

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrive at Mobile at 3:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:30 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs, STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. B. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, sleeping cars at night, Cantonment Grand Junction and Hazards.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightening Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the Great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky, by way of "Golden Gate."

Express Trains South arrive at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M. Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.

Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWELL, General Superintendent; J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

E. D. FROST, General Superintendent; D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad.

S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent, New Orleans.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

Paul Granzin.

DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to

Paul Granzin, 112 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Feb. 16th

GOOD WATCHES

AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable and accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with order for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nail, correct and serviceable article, large or small size in complete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Looket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Cases—imitation of \$100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegant Gent's Vest Chain, with Looket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch. IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. \$200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Watch), for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from \$18 up to \$200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to extra of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, \$2 to \$6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc. Bills of over \$12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of \$12 and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D., also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

CHAS. F. NORTON & CO., Importers of Watches, etc., Established 1857, 86 Nassau St., N. Y. No. 34-11.

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Have on Hand, of Wines and Liquors.</